The injury to meadows and pastures occasioned by the severe drought of last season can not be repaired fully by the most favorable weather this season. The seeding of grass and clover last year was nearly a complete failure, and the old meadows are now found to have been seriously injured by the destruction of a large proportion of the grass roots. The grass is now coming up very thinly, and a fewdry days may cut off the hopes of an average hay crop. Every year's experience proves more conclusively than ever before that the farmer and dairyman must depend, to a great extent, for his summer fodder and his winter feeding upon crops specially grown for foddering. As we depart further from a hand to mouth practice, and increase our demands upon the soil, it is necessary to grow such crops as will yield the largest proportion of fodder for our stock. Every dairyman should aim to carry at least one cow for every three- a time and roll out half as thick as a and, if possible, two—acres, by growing fodder crops and by using purchased feeding stuffs. He need not fear any crowding of the market for his products, while more than thirty millions of pounds of oleomargarine, suine and butterine professedly come upon the market, and perhaps as much more comes upon it in disguise. Besides, if one can produce more at the same cost as the less, he can afford to sell at a less price and still be a gainer. It is, therefore, a timely matter for consideration what fodder crops may be grown for summer use and what for winter feeding, and which of them should be chosen.

Our greatest fodder crop is corn. Grass is great, but corn is greater. One acre in corn may be made to produce easily as much fodder as five in grass. Here is an enormous economy. And corn well grown is but little inferior to ordinary grass, if, indeed, it is not equal crops. Much has been said of this crop consideration, because it is one of which we are ever learning something new. As a fodder crop it has not yet had justice done to it. Many farmers have grown it for want of any better, and have fed it because they have grown it, and have roundly abused it in private for which their own mistakes have been to blame. It has been charged that this crop makes a very poor fodder. That is true when it is grown in such a manner as to entirely prevent it from becom-ing anything else than poor. It has been sown broadcast very thickly, so that the ground has been entirely cov-ered when the blades were a fort high. All the growth after that has been in a dense shade. It should be well known that the bright sunlight is required for healthful vegetation; that some whole-some plants when grown in the dark become absolutely poisonous; that at the elements are elaborated flesh-forming substances, resown broadcast and thickly, and the consequence is that the fodder is worthless, being mere water, acids, and innutritious cellular matter. There is then no nourishment in it, and cows fed upon it not only shrink in their milk, but are mixed with as much corn-meal and a troubled with diarrhea and other complaints. But this is not the case when the corn is grown in the usual manner of an inch thick, and cut into squares in rows, although thickly planted in the of about two inches thick. These are rows. Exposed to the blessed influences of the sun's heat and light, the stems are of a vivid, healthful green, and the quite dry. The warm closet of a stove are of a vivid, healthful green, and the sap is rich in sugar and starch. The stalks grow stout and strong and tall, and although but one-fourth as much seed is sown as when planted broadcast, there is much heavier product of fodder. Common field corn of average height, with a leafy habit and inclined to throw up suckers, is the best to choose, and a variety that is no taller when full grown than nine or ten feet is preferable to a larger kind. The writer prefers sweet corn and the kind known as Stowell's Evergreen, a common and everywhere that the eggs to be shipped are not only to be procured variety, and to plant this in drills three feet apart, three seeds together, four inches apart in the drills, or if the seed is dropped three in a place, twelve inches apart, a very heavy growth of the best fodder and many half-grown

sweet corn can be used, or the very feet only in height of stalk. But these are leafy, and, being small, can be planted in rows two feet apart, and yield nearly as much as the larger varieties. With all kinds frequent cultivation is indispensable. This forces the growth and matures it, by which its nutritiousness is secured. But there are other summer feeding crops which do not ocearly and small kinds, which reach four summer feeding crops which do not oc-cupy the soil so long, and of which two sowings can be made and two harvests reaped. Oats, mixed with tares, is one straw or hay as at the bottom, filling so of the best feeding crops, and even grown alone it is an excellent crop. It has the advantage that it will grow will hold the contents so firmly that they without cultivation, and does not scorn an ill-plowed sod or a piece of moist or half-swampy land. But it should be sown thickly and not less than five bushels of seed per acre when alone, bushels of seed per acre when alone, and if mixed with tares or peas each seed should be sown in its ordinary quantity. Summer rape and white mustardare excellent green fodder crops. Sown late in May or June, either is age. For an ordinary flour barrel from ready for cutting, or pasturing, or pen-ning early in August, and the refuse makes a valuable green manuring to be plowed under. One bushel of seed of either is sown and should be harrowed in lightly. The mustard is very similar in habit and value to the rape, and one may replace the other. They are very useful for hogs and sheep, as well as for cows. Winter rape is a later crop, and if sown late in July will provide an excellent fresh fodder when the first frosts have made it necessary to cut the corn. It is not injured by frosts, and may serve for a run for the cows or for cut fodder up to the fall of snow or the freezing of the ground. Sheep will feed upon it so long as the snow is not more than six or eight inches deep .- N. Y. Times.

HOME AND FARM.

-Keep begonias moist, or at least where the temperature is not too dry, and they will not drop their leaves.

-Quick Pudding.-Boil some rice; when done soft, break in three eggs, half a cup of cream or milk, and flavor to suit the taste. Give it one boil and send it to the table with bits of butter on the top.

-At the first sign of gapes in your chickens, says the New-England Farmer, treat the patient to a bread-pill thickly coated with red pepper on a small lump of camphor. It may be necessary to repeat the dose. It is an unfailing cure.

-Home-made Crackers.-Beat two eggs very light, whites and yelks to-gether; sift into them a quart of flour, a teaspoonful of salt; add a tablespoonful milk cracker, out in small rounds, and bake quickly to a light brown.

-The Scientific American finds still another use for empty cans. It recom-mends piercing several small, holes in the bottom and sides and sinking them in the earth near the roots of strawberry or tomato or other plants, the holes to be made of such size that when the can is filled the fluid can only escape into the ground very slowly. A very little care in filling the cans occasionally will keep the ground well irrigated.
Tomatoes would scarcely need the
watering—but the plan might prove excellent for strawberries.

-Old-fashioned Cup Custards .- In a shallow pan beat six eggs till very light, thick and smooth. Stir them gradually with the milk, together with a teacup of fine sugar. Turn the mixture into cups, set them in an oven to bake till the top in every respect. Corn, then, should is a rich golden brown, and as they cool take the first place in the list of fodder grate nutmeg over the surface of each. is a rich golden brown, and as they cool The cup must be placed in an iron pan because it is unquestionably the great-est we can produce in every sense. But bake in fifteen minutes. If kept baking it is a subject which admits of constant too long they will be porous and tough, and whey will settle in the bottom.

-To Preserve Cherries .- To every pound of cherries allow one and a quarter pounds sugar, one gill of water. Select ripe cherries, pick off the stalks, and reject all that have any blemishes. Boil the sugar and water together for and public because of disappointments five minutes; put in the cherries, and boil them for ten minutes, removing the scum as it rises. Then turn the fruit, etc., into a pan, and let it remain until the next day, when boil it all again for another ten minutes, and, if necessary, skim well. Put the cherries into small pots, pour over them the syrup, and, when cold, fasten down tightly.

-Savory Rice.-Chop an onion very fine and fry it in butter till it be of a gold color; then stir in a teacupful of rice; let it cook in the butter for a few minutes, stirring all the time; then add one pint of good gravy and let it simmer best the chemical changes by which water and woody fiber become starch tle grated nutmeg, Parmesan cheese, and sugar, and by which nitro- sait and pepper to taste. Mix it up well, and when thoroughly done let it stand a few minutes before the fire, and quire for their operations plenty of air and light and warmth. But croquettes of any kind of meat, with stewed tomatoes or with slices of fried bacon.

little flour as will make a stiff paste. This is rolled out into a cake a quarter or range is a suitable place, as it is necessary to dry them quickly. They are then carefully wrapped in paraffine paper or tissue paper and packed in a box and stored in a dry, warm closet.

### Packing Eggs.

The secret of packing eggs for impor-tation lies in solid packing with an elas-tic material between the layers. Be sure, especially in the summer season, sound, but recently laid. The motion of the cars so muddles all eggs not entirely fresh that they appear cloudy and stale, and will soon spoil if they are not already bad. Do not hold lots after they are packed; ship at once while ears will be produced.

This crop may be planted until the middle of June and mature before frost. But more rapidly growing kinds may be chosen. The medium-sized varieties of sweet corn can be used, or the very they are packed; snip at once while fresh. A New York commission merchant furnishes the following directions for packing eggs for shipment: Use long, stiff barrels. Put two or three inches thickness of long, soft hay or straw evenly over the bottom of the barrel, then fine-cut straw or wheat chaff then about the same quantity of long cannot shift in the barrel. In winter will sweat and rot the eggs in a short sixty-five to seventy dozen are quite sufficient. Put, say, four and a half dozen in the first layer, and increase, half a dozen to the layer, up to six and a half dozen in the two middle layers, then decrease again at the same rate. Count carefully-mark the number on the barrel. In warm weather forward the packages by express. When only a small quantity of eggs are sent, and at short distances, those may be packed in mill-board partitions, an egg in each square cell, thirty-six in a layer, resting on cardboard sheets, one above another, and the whole contained in a handysized packing-case. Or, with careful packing in straw and chaff, baskets may be used. When there is a sufficient

The Indian Green-Corn Dance.

One of the most important events among the Indians was the annual "Green Corn Dance." This, contrary to the generally received opinion, was a religious festival. So soon as the green corn was ripe enough to eat, the chief sent out his order, and on a day appoint-ed the town assembled at the council piously of the black drink the dance began in the council house. The braves were all dressed in their best buckskin. The squaws, in addition to their usual ornaments, wore about their knees and ankles small bells, which jingled a soft accompaniment to the motions of the ercises were continued day and night until by perspiration and the active effects of the medicine the system was thoroughly cleaned and renovated.

And to this end tended the dancing ex
[Port Huron Commercial.] ercises. During the entire period the diet was restricted to green corn—hence the name. It corresponded in many features to the Jewish Jubilee, ending all previous liabilities and burying all resentments and ill-feelings. Life for life was the fundamental principle of the Indian penal code, but if the slayer escaped till this period and could, unobserved, slip in among the dancers, his offense was pardoned and his life safe. At the end of the festival they "took the talk," the chief slowly and solemnly addressing them on their obligations to the Great Spirit, Saga-Misseh, and their moral duties toward each other. As they had cleansed their bodies of all impurities, so they should cleanse their minds of all animosities and resentments. They were exhorted to bravery, honesty and faithfulness in the discharge of whatever duty was allotted them. To this was added an exposition of the tribal laws, with general instructions as to their conduct during the next twelve months, or until the next "green-corn dance." While the "talk" was going on not a whisper was heard or a movement made, but all sat in the most absorbed attention. Before the talk begun all fires were extinguished, and when it ended new fire was made by rubbing two dried sticks, and the ceremonies ended. The utmost solemnity and decorum were observed throughout the entire period of the festival. An old Indian countryman, who had attended many of them, says that the whole affair, from beginning to end, was not only free from levity, but solemnly impres-sive—Macon (Ga.) Mail.

-Untutored minds have often a short way of taking hold of great truths which men of culture might well covet. Here is an illustration touching the order of nature. A minister asked an old negro his reasons for believing in the existence of God. "Sir," said he, "I have lived here going hard upon 50 years. Every day since I have been in this world I see the sun rise in the east and set in the west. The north star stands where it did the first time I saw it; the seven stars and Job's coffin keep on the same path in the sky and never turn out. It isn't so with man's work. He makes clocks and watches; they may run well for a while, but they get out of fix and stand stock-still. But the sun and moon and stars keep on the same way all the while." The heavens declare the glory of God.

-A writer in the (English) Catholic Times says that the stormy petrel pos-sesses a singular amount of oil, and has the power of throwing it from the mouth when terrified. It is said that this oil, which is very pure, is collected in St. Kilda by catching the bird on its egg, where it sits very closely, and making it disgorge the oil into a vessel. The bird is then released and another taken. The inhabitants of the Faroe Islands make a curious use of this bird when young and very fat, by simply drawing a wick through the body and lighting it at the end that projects from the beak. This unique lamp will burn for a considerable

-The best Sabbath is the one as unlike other days as possible, not by reason of greater austerity, but in things said, read and done. A superior clean-line s, stillness, cheerfulness, restfulness, with prayer, song, worship, and a quietness that invites meditation—such is the ideal Lord's Day.

THE MARKETS.	
NEW YORK, June 6, 1881.	
CATTLE-Native Steers\$10 25 @ 12 00	
COTTON-Middling @ 11	200
FLOUR-Good to Choice 5 20 @ 6 75	3
WHEAT-No.2 Red 1 23 @ 1 24	700
Tion a primary	
OATS-Western Mixed 56 60 56%	157.0
PORK-Standard Mess 15 75 @ 16 00	-500
ST. LOUIS.	
COMPON MIANUM A 101/	
BEEVES-Choice 5 00 @ 6 20	2
Fair to Good 4 75 @ 5 50	D = 72
Native Cows 4 00 @ 4 25	
Texas Steers 4 25 @ 5 25	
HOGS-Common to Select 5 00 @ 6 05	
SHEEP-Fair to Choice 3 25 @ 4 65	1833
FLOUR-XXX to Choice 4 60 @ 5 30	-
WHEAT-No. 2 Winter 1 10 @ 1 10%	Los
No. 3 " 1 04 @ 1 01%	I
OORN-No. 2 Mixed 43 @ 44	ple
OATS-No. 2 36 @ 3614	tion
RYE-No. 2 1 03 @ 1 04	Sot
TOBACCO—Dark Lugs 3 75 @ 4 00   Medium Dark Leaf 6 00 @ 7 00	Ch
	. I
HAY—Choice Timothy 15 00 @ 16 00 BUTTER—Choice Dairy 17 @ 18	an
EGGS-Choice 09 6 09%	cer
EGGS—Choice	for
BACON-Clear Rib 09 @ 0)%	It d
LARD-Prime Steam 1050 11	Ger
	ges
WOOL—Tub-washed, medium 33 @ 35 Unwashed 22 6 23	T
CHICAGO.	RE
CATTLE-Native Steers 5 00 @ 6 10	I
HOGS-Good to Choice 5 50 @ 6 10	har
SHEEP-Good to Choice 4 50 @ 5 50	F
FLOUR-Winter 4 50 @ 6 00	Cor
Spring 4 00 @ 5 75	PO
No. 2 Spring 1 06 @ 1 08	Lyn
CORN-No. 2 106 @ 10614	int
OATS-No.2 36 @ 37%	Pec
RYE 1 10 @ 1 11	free
PORK-New Mess 15 90 0 16 12%	let.
KANSAS CITY.	N
	LIV
CATTLE—Native Steers 4 50 @ 4 70   Native Cows 3 00 @ 4 00	and
HOGS-Sales at 5 25 @ 5 40	Bold
WHEAT-No.2 95 6 96	
No. 3 92 @ 9241	-
CORN-No.3 Mixed	10
CORN—No. 2 Mixed 35 @ 35% OATS—No. 2	AG
NEW ORLEANS.	Det
FLOUR-High Grades 5 50 @ 6 50	Co.
CORN-White 68 6 69	
CORN—White	A
HAY-Choice 23 00 @ 25 00	BP
PORK-Mess 17 00 @ 17 50	

-Mr. Clem Fair, the celebrated hun-ter, climber, and rattlesnake-catcher of the South Mountains, was in town a few days ago. He is over eighty years old, but is still stout, hale and hearty, and can kill a squirrel out of the tallest tree with a rifle without spectacles. He climbed the flag pole at the celebrated Henry Clay mass meeting in Morganton in 1844, and drank a health to Clay from house. The leaves of a shrub (ilex vom-itorieo) were gathered and boiled till a feet from the ground. He accomplished tea of strong purgative properties was made. This was ussa-yohola, the famous "black drink." After drinking coand the old man was expecting to climb the Hancock and English flag pole last year, but was disappointed as there was none erected. Mr. Fair was never sick in his life, and can do a good day's work

-It is not what we earn, but what we dance. The dance was a serious, silent | zave, that makes us rich. It is not what series of wild and grotesque evolutions, we eat, but what we digest, that makes varied by occasional interludes of independent, individual movements, according to the fancy of the dancer. The ex-

now .- Morganton Blade.

Charles Nelson, Esq., Proprietor Nelson House, speaking to us recently, observed: I suffered so much with Rheumatism that my arm withered, and physicians could not help me. I was in despair of my life, when some used this wonderful remedy, for it sawd my life. It also cured my wife.

FREDDIE has got the idea of a Christian. He says he feels like one when he is willing to play hoss all day with his little brother and be hoss all the time.

[Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel.] When about twelve years old, said Mr. Geisman, of the Globe Chop House to our representative, I met with an accident with a horse, by which my skull was fractured, and ever since I have suffered with the most excruciating rheumatic pains. Of late I applied St. Jacobs Oil which has given me almost total relief.

THE farmer's favorite author-Fielding. That of the barrel maker-Cooper. That of the jeweler-Goldsmith.

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks an i sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautiflers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, bouyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.—Tele-

THE official hangman of Germany advertised that he would take an apprentice, and he had 400 applications in six days.

Rescued from Beath. William J. Cougolan, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fa!! of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. HALL'S BALBAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise I commenced to feel better, and today I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years. I write this horing that every one three years. I write this hoping that every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED."

Also a sure remedy for Colds, Coughs, and all Chest and Lung Diseases. Sold by druggists.

A Certain Cure. The first thing to do in the spring is to clean house. For internal cleansing and renovating, no other medicine is equal to Kidney-Wort. In either dry or liquid form it cures head the, bilious attacks, constipation and deranged kidneys. See adv.

Best Watches and Lowest Prices. Write for illustrated catalogue to Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Don't Die in the House. Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clear out rats, mice, rosches, fl es, bed-bugs, 15c.

Cheap Guns for the People Of every kind. Write for illustrated catalogue to Gt. Western Gun W'ks, Pittsburg, Pa.

Ax inferior article is dear at any price. Renember this, and buy Frazer Axle Grease.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE. Best family salve in the world, and excellent for stable use.

WOMAN'S TRIUMPH!

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



### YDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

The Positive Cure

as common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Commints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulcernan, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent inal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the ange of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in early stage of development. The tendency to cancous humors there is checked very speedily by its use, a removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach, cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, neral Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indicate the stomach of the stomach

tion.

that feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight that feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight backache, is always permanently cured by its use, it will at all times and under all circumstances act in manny with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this amount is recommended.

For the cursof Kidney Complaints of cither sex this ompound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VECETABLE COMOUND is prepared at E3 and 255 Western Avenue, 
ynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$3. Sent by mail 
the form of pills, also in the form of losenges, on 
sceipt of price, \$1 per box for cither. Mrs. Pinkham 
sely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pampht. Address as above. Heaties this Puper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S 
IVER PILLS. They cure constitution, billousness 
ad torpidity of the liver. Escape per box. d by RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Me. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

ENTS WANTED new, serial and fast Selling ENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest lling Pictorial Books and Bibles, Prices reduces the Publishing Co., & Louis, Mo. 

## RAILROAD GAZETTE.

A JOURNAL OF TRANSPORTATION, Engineering and Railroad News Published at 78 Broadway, New York

THE ST. LOUIS MIDLAND FARMER



Against the contingency of illness by taking with him
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has occasion to congratulate himself on his foresight, when he sees others who
have neglected to do so suffering from some one of the
maiadies for which it is a remedy and preventive.
Among these are fever and ague, billiousness, constipation and rheumatism, diseases often attendant upon
a change of climate or unwonted diet.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers
generally.

# ACKBERRY ( BALSAM

For DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, FLUX, and All Bowel Complaints. The world has never produced its equal.

THY IT!

Prepared by C. WAKEFIELD & Co., Blooming on, Ill.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT NOW ANNOUNCED!

Authorized edition, with complete History of Revision added, superior and low-priced. Large type AGENTS, who can realize the greatest chance in many lifetimes on a book that will sell as fast as they can carry it around, are WANTED QUICKLY. Address REVISION PUBLISHERS, 8t Louis, Mo.



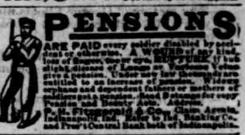
ge's Food is one of the best, theopest and most reliable in the World, and thousands of children are neved every by its use. It is "the " INVALID'S DIFT. DGE'S FOOD receives the indorsement of physi-



Book for Threshermen Worth 826. For sale for 25c. THRESHERM AN'S
FORMER MAN'S
Including all Blanks peeded to
make actilements with customers.
Money refunded if not entirely
satisfactory. Address
The Aultman & Taylor Company,
Manafield, Richiand Co., O.

AGENTS Com money with Dr. Chase's New larged. By mail. 42. Address Chase Pub'g Co., Toledo, O. AGENTS SOMETHING Co., Tonge & Co. WANTED. St. Louis, Mo.

Price, \$1.00. For sale by all Dre



# The Literary

Life of Carlyie's Robert Burna, " Range of Range Custo Washington Irving of Range Custo Washington Irving of Carla Cost," or Thomas Rugher's " Rankenst of Christ Cost," or Thomas Rugher's " Hankenst of Christ Cost," which contains the large macrosolite " Biroth Book," which contains the large macrosolite " Biroth Book," which contains the large macro for a dime. For the many give A Dime.

Tom Brown we will give you " on Record the large written, croops" " Robinson Crusos," which at the 5,000 Booksellers

## KIDNEY-WORT RHEUMATISM

THOUSANDS OF CASES PERFECTLY CURED.

## KIDNEY, WORT

SPRING MEDICINE.

KIDNEY-WOR

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISE please say you saw the advertisement this paper. Advertisers like to kn when and where their advertisement are paying best,

The standard, beautiful, and incomparably cheap books of the Literary Revolution are in demand far beyond our resources for manufacturing them. We must manufacture and sell quickly immense editions of these books in order that we may afford the While You Can capital to the manufacture and sale of still While You Can capital to the manufacture and sale of still when the standard books for which we are having most urgent demands. If, therefore, you want any of the books named below, order them promptly, as we shall after a few days cease to manufacture these editions, and they will then not be obtainable in the markets Cartyle's Heroes and Hero Worship. Smiles's Brief Biographics.

Books 2 Cents. The Gospel of Matthew, Revised Version. " Luke,

Books 3 Cents.

Carlyle's Life of Robers Burns.
Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.
Merchant of Venice.
Merchant of Venice.
14 other principal Plays, each
Lamartine's Life of Mary Queen of Scots.
Thomas Hughes's The Manliness of Christ.

Books 5 Cents. Handy form, paper covers.
The Choice of Books, by Charles F. Richar
The Light of Asia, by Edwin Arnold.
Bunyan's Pligrim's Progress; price 6 cents.

Books 10 Cents. Handy form, paper covers.
The Sketch Book, by Washington Irving.
Robinson Crusse, by Daniel De Foe.
Tom Brown's School Bays, by Thomas Hughes.
Hypatia, by Charles Kingsley.
Last of the Mohicans, by J. Fenimore Cooper.
The New Testament, Revised Version.

Books 15 Cents. Handy form, paper covers. Knickerbocker, by Washington Irving. Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Bronte.
Romoia, by George Ellot.
Romoia, by George Ellot.
Uarda, an Exyptian Princess, by Ebers.
Corinne, by Madame de Stael.
Ivanhoe, by Sir Waiter Boott.
Last Daya of Pompeli. by Rulwer.
John Hallfax, Gentieman, by Mes. Mulbok Crafk.

**Books 25 Cents.** 

Beautiful books, elegant cloth binding. The Light of Asia, by Edwin Arnold. The Choice of Books, by Charles F. Richardso

**Books 40 Cents.** 

**Books 35 Cents** 

Books 30 Cents.

**Books 50 Cents** 

A Cyclopaedia War.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA REDUCED FROM 60 TO 68. The Library of Universal Knowledge, per cent. larger than Appleton's, 20 per cent. larger than Johnson's; 15 vols., large type, 618. OR DATE Specimen pages free.

5,000 Booksellers allow the following terms to clube: On Torms to Clube allow the following terms to clube: On Scopies of any one book, 5 per cent. discount; an 5 copies to per cent.; on 16 copies, 15 per cent.; or on consessed from the list. 15 per cent. discount: Descriptive catalogue and illustrated pampalet describing bookmaking and type-setting by steam will be sent free on request.

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE

JOHN R. ALDEN, MANAGER. 764 Broadway, New York, General Agents: Boston, H. L. Hastings, 47 Cornhill:
Robert Clarke & Co.: Indianapolis, Roarke & Co.: Chicago, Alden & Chadwick, 120 Dearborn street,
cich: St. Louis, Logan D. Dameron: Atlants, Ga., J. J. & S. P. R.
chmond, Randolph & English; Pitteburg, James Robison; Gran